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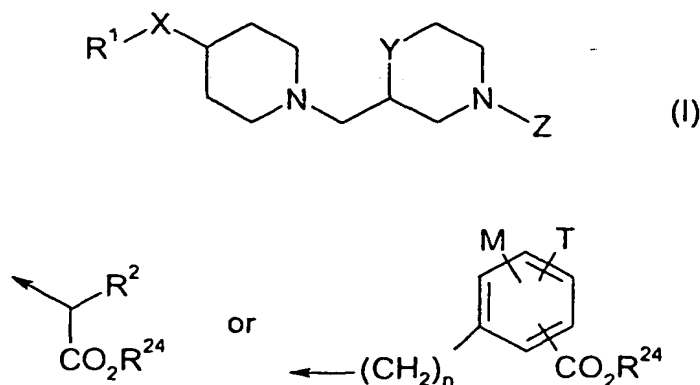
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(54) Title: PIPERIDINE DERIVATIVES USEFUL AS MODULATORS OF CHEMOKINE RECEPTOR ACTIVITY



(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a compound of formula (I), wherein: Z is (A) OR (B) and wherein the remaining variables are defined herein; to a process for preparing such a compound; and to the use of such a compound in the treatment of chemokine (such as CCR3) or H1 mediated disease state.

PIPERIDINE DERIVATIVES USEFUL AS MODULATORS OF CHEMOKINE
RECEPTOR ACTIVITY

The present invention concerns piperidine derivatives having pharmaceutical activity, to processes for preparing such derivatives, to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such derivatives and to the use of such derivatives as active therapeutic agents.

Pharmaceutically active piperidine derivatives are disclosed in WO99/38514, WO99/04794 and WO00/35877.

Histamine is a basic amine, 2-(4-imidazolyl)-ethylamine, and is formed from histidine by histidine decarboxylase. It is found in most tissues of the body, but is present in high concentrations in the lung, skin and in the gastrointestinal tract. At the cellular level inflammatory cells such as mast cells and basophils store large amounts of histamine. It is recognised that the degranulation of mast cells and basophils and the subsequent release of histamine is a fundamental mechanism responsible for the clinical manifestation of an allergic process. Histamine produces its actions by an effect on specific histamine G-protein coupled receptors, which are of three main types, H1, H2 and H3. Histamine H1 antagonists comprise the largest class of medications used in the treatment of patients with allergic disorders, for example rhinitis and urticaria. H1 antagonists are useful in controlling the allergic response by for example blocking the action of histamine on post-capillary venule smooth muscle, resulting in decreased vascular permeability, exudation and oedema. The antagonists also produce blockade of the actions of histamine on the H1 receptors on c-type nociceptive nerve fibres, resulting in decreased itching and sneezing.

Chemokines are chemotactic cytokines that are released by a wide variety of cells to attract macrophages, T cells, eosinophils, basophils and neutrophils to sites of inflammation and also play a rôle in the maturation of cells of the immune system.

Chemokines play an important rôle in immune and inflammatory responses in various diseases and disorders, including asthma and allergic diseases, as well as autoimmune pathologies such as rheumatoid arthritis and atherosclerosis. These small secreted molecules are a growing superfamily of 8-14 kDa proteins characterised by a conserved four cysteine motif. The chemokine superfamily can be divided into two main groups exhibiting characteristic structural motifs, the Cys-X-Cys (C-X-C, or α) and Cys-Cys (C-C, or β) families. These are distinguished on the basis of a single amino acid insertion between the NH-proximal pair of cysteine residues and sequence similarity.

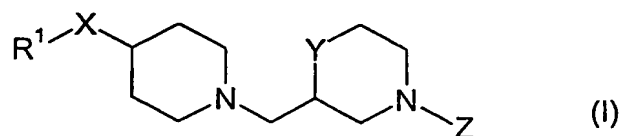
The C-X-C chemokines include several potent chemoattractants and activators of neutrophils such as interleukin-8 (IL-8) and neutrophil-activating peptide 2 (NAP-2).

The C-C chemokines include potent chemoattractants of monocytes and lymphocytes but not neutrophils such as human monocyte chemotactic proteins 1-3 (MCP-1, MCP-2 and MCP-3), RANTES (Regulated on Activation, Normal T Expressed and Secreted), eotaxin and the macrophage inflammatory proteins 1 α and 1 β (MIP-1 α and MIP-1 β).

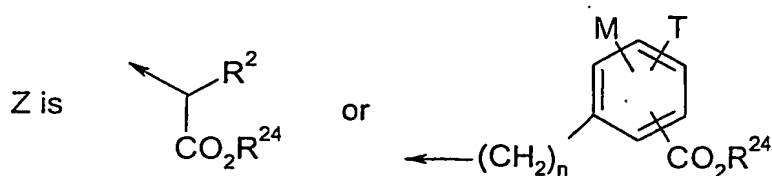
Studies have demonstrated that the actions of the chemokines are mediated by subfamilies of G protein-coupled receptors, among which are the receptors designated CCR1, CCR2, CCR2A, CCR2B, CCR3, CCR4, CCR5, CCR6, CCR7, CCR8, CCR9, CCR10, CXCR1, CXCR2, CXCR3 and CXCR4. These receptors represent good targets for drug development since agents which modulate these receptors would be useful in the treatment of disorders and diseases such as those mentioned above.

Viral infections are known to cause lung inflammation. It has been shown experimentally that the common cold increases mucosal output of eotaxin in the airways. Instillation of eotaxin into the nose can mimic some of the signs and symptoms of a common cold. (See, Greiff L *et al* Allergy (1999) 54(11) 1204-8 [Experimental common cold increase mucosal output of eotaxin in atopic individuals] and Kawaguchi M *et al* Int. Arch. Allergy Immunol. (2000) 122 S1 44 [Expression of eotaxin by normal airway epithelial cells after virus A infection].)

The present invention provides a compound of formula (I):



wherein:



n is 0 or 1;

X is CH₂, C(O), O, S, S(O), S(O)₂ or NR³;

Y is O or CH₂;

R¹ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl or heterocyclyl;

R^2 is C_{3-7} cycloalkyl {optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl, aryl or oxo}, C_{3-7} cycloalkenyl {optionally substituted by oxo, C_{1-6} alkyl or aryl}, aryl or heterocyclyl;

wherein the foregoing aryl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted by:

- 5 $NR^{11}C(O)NR^{12}R^{13}$, $S(O)_2NR^{14}R^{15}$, $NR^{16}S(O)_2R^{17}$, $C(O)NR^{18}R^{19}$, $C(O)R^{20}$, CO_2R^{21} , $NR^{22}CO_2R^{23}$, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkoxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkylthio, C_{1-6} haloalkylthio, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{3-10} cycloalkyl (itself optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl or oxo), methylenedioxy, difluoromethylenedioxy, phenyl, phenyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, phenoxy, phenylthio,
- 10 phenyl(C_{1-4})alkoxy, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, heterocycliloxy or heterocyclyl(C_{1-4})alkoxy; wherein any of the immediately foregoing phenyl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, nitro, $S(O)_q(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and
- 15 R^6 below), CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3 ;
- M and T are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, oxo, $S(O)_pR^4$, $OC(O)NR^5R^6$, NR^7R^8 , $NR^9C(O)R^{10}$, $NR^{11}C(O)NR^{12}R^{13}$, $S(O)_2NR^{14}R^{15}$, $NR^{16}S(O)_2R^{17}$, $C(O)NR^{18}R^{19}$, $C(O)R^{20}$, CO_2R^{21} , $NR^{22}CO_2R^{23}$, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkoxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkylthio, C_{1-6} haloalkylthio, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{3-10} cycloalkyl (itself optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl or oxo), methylenedioxy, difluoromethylenedioxy, phenyl, phenyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, phenyl(C_{1-4})alkoxy, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, heterocycliloxy or heterocyclyl(C_{1-4})alkoxy; wherein any of the immediately foregoing
- 20 phenyl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, nitro, $S(O)_q(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3 ;
- 25 p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;
- 30 R^3 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{18} , R^{19} , R^{20} , R^{21} and R^{22} are, independently, hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_{3-10} cycloalkyl), $CH_2(C_{2-6}$ alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy,

nitro, NH_2 , $\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}_2$, cyano, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), CO_2H , $\text{CO}_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{NHC}(\text{O})(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{NHS}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{C}(\text{O})(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, CF_3 or OCF_3) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2 , $\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}_2$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), cyano, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), CO_2H , $\text{CO}_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{NHC}(\text{O})(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{NHS}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{C}(\text{O})(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, CF_3 or OCF_3); alternatively NR^5R^6 , NR^7R^8 , $\text{NR}^{12}\text{R}^{13}$, $\text{NR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}$, $\text{NR}^{18}\text{R}^{19}$, may, independently, form a 4-7 membered heterocyclic ring, azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, azepine, 1,4-morpholine or 1,4-piperazine, the latter optionally substituted by $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$ on the distal nitrogen; R^4 , R^{17} and R^{23} are, independently, $\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$ (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or $\text{C}_{3-10} \text{ cycloalkyl}$), $\text{CH}_2(\text{C}_{2-6} \text{ alkenyl})$, phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2 , $\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}_2$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), cyano, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), CO_2H , $\text{CO}_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{NHC}(\text{O})(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{NHS}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{C}(\text{O})(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, CF_3 or OCF_3) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2 , $\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}_2$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), cyano, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), CO_2H , $\text{CO}_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{NHC}(\text{O})(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{NHS}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{C}(\text{O})(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, CF_3 or OCF_3); R^{24} is hydrogen, $\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$ or benzyl; or an N-oxide thereof; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or a solvate thereof.

Certain compounds of the present invention can exist in different isomeric forms (such as enantiomers, diastereomers, geometric isomers or tautomers). The present invention covers all such isomers and mixtures thereof in all proportions.

Suitable salts include acid addition salts such as a hydrochloride, dihydrochloride, hydrobromide, phosphate, acetate, diacetate, fumarate, maleate, tartrate, citrate, oxalate, methanesulphonate or *p*-toluenesulphonate. Another example of an addition salt is sulphate. Salts also include metal salts, such as a sodium, potassium, magnesium or calcium salt.

The compounds of the invention may exist as solvates (such as hydrates) and the present invention covers all such solvates.

Halogen includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. Halogen is, for example, fluorine or chlorine.

Alkyl groups and moieties are straight or branched chain and are, for example, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *iso*-propyl or *tert*-butyl.

Alkenyl group are, for example, vinyl or allyl.

Cycloalkyl is mono-, bi or tricyclic and is, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, norbornyl or camphoryl. The cycloalkyl ring is optionally fused to a benzene ring (for example forming a bicyclo[4.2.0]octa-1,3,5-trienyl or indanyl ring system).

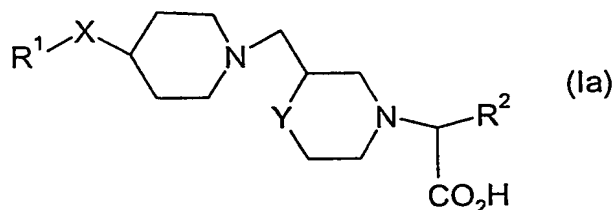
Cycloalkenyl is, for example, monocyclic and is, for example, cyclopentenyl or cyclohexenyl.

Aryl is, for example, phenyl or naphthyl.

Heterocyclyl is an aromatic or non-aromatic 5 or 6 membered ring, optionally fused to one or more other rings, comprising at least one heteroatom selected from the group comprising nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur; or an N-oxide thereof, or an S-oxide or S-dioxide thereof. Heterocyclyl is, for example, furyl, thienyl (also known as thiophenyl), pyrrolyl, 2,5-dihydropyrrolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, imidazolyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, pyridinyl (for example in 6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridinyl), pyrimidinyl, indolyl, 2,3-dihydroindolyl, benzo[b]furyl (also known as benzfuryl), benz[b]thienyl (also known as benzthienyl or benzthiophenyl), 2,3-dihydrobenz[b]thienyl (for example in 1-dioxo-2,3-dihydrobenz[b]thienyl), indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benztriazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl (for example in 1H-benzthiazol-2-one-yl), 2,3-dihydrobenzthiazolyl (for example in 2,3-dihydrobenzthiazol-2-one-yl), 1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl, an imidazopyridinyl (such as imidazo[1,2a]pyridinyl), thieno[3,2-

b]pyridin-6-yl 1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl, benzo[1,2,3]thiadiazolyl, 2,1,3-benzothiadiazolyl, benzofurazan (also known as 2,1,3-benzoxadiazolyl), quinoxaliny, dihydro-1-benzopyryliumyl (for example in a coumarinyl or a chromonyl), 3,4-dihydro-1H-2,1-benzothiazinyl (for example in 2-dioxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-2,1-benzothiazinyl), a
 5 pyrazolopyridine (for example 1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridinyl), a purine (for example in 3,7-dihydro-purin-2,6-dione-8-yl), quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl (for example in 2H-isoquinolin-1-one-yl), a naphthyridinyl (for example [1,6]naphthyridinyl or [1,8]naphthyridinyl or in 1H-[1,8]naphthyridin-4-one-yl), a benzothiazinyl (for example in 4H-benzo[1,4]thiazin-3-one-yl), benzo[d]imidazo[2,1-b]thiazol-2-yl or dibenzothiophenyl (also known as
 10 dibenzothieryl); or an N-oxide thereof, or an S-oxide or S-dioxide thereof. Heterocyclyl also includes isothiazolyl.

In one aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula (Ia):



wherein: X is CH₂, C(O), O, S, S(O), S(O)₂ or NR³; Y is O or CH₂; R¹ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl or heterocyclyl; R² is C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl {optionally substituted by C₁₋₄ alkyl, aryl or oxo}, C₃₋₇ cycloalkenyl {optionally substituted by oxo, C₁₋₆ alkyl or aryl}, aryl or heterocyclyl; wherein the foregoing aryl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted by: halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, oxo, S(O)_pR⁴, OC(O)NR⁵R⁶, NR⁷R⁸, NR⁹C(O)R¹⁰, NR¹¹C(O)NR¹²R¹³, S(O)₂NR¹⁴R¹⁵, NR¹⁶S(O)₂R¹⁷, C(O)NR¹⁸R¹⁹, C(O)R²⁰,
 20 CO₂R²¹, NR²²CO₂R²³, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy(C₁₋₆)alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy(C₁₋₆)alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, C₁₋₆ haloalkylthio, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₃₋₁₀ cycloalkyl (itself optionally substituted by C₁₋₄ alkyl or oxo), methylenedioxy, difluoromethylenedioxy, phenyl, phenyl(C₁₋₄)alkyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, phenyl(C₁₋₄)alkoxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryl(C₁₋₄)alkyl, heteroaryloxy or heteroaryl(C₁₋₄)alkoxy;
 25 4)alkoxy; wherein any of the immediately foregoing phenyl and heteroaryl moieties are optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, nitro, S(O)_q(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, cyano, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R⁵ and R⁶ below), CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHC(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHS(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CF₃ or OCF₃; p and q are,

independently, 0, 1 or 2; $R^3, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10}, R^{11}, R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{16}, R^{18}, R^{19}, R^{20}, R^{21}$ and R^{22} are, independently, hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_{3-10} cycloalkyl), $CH_2(C_{2-6}$ alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2 , $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$, $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2 , $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3); alternatively NR^5R^6 , NR^7R^8 , $NR^{12}R^{13}$, $NR^{14}R^{15}$, $NR^{18}R^{19}$, may, independently, form a 4-7 membered heterocyclic ring, azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, azepine, 1,4-morpholine or 1,4-piperazine, the latter optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl on the distal nitrogen; R^4, R^{17} and R^{23} are, independently, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_{3-10} cycloalkyl), $CH_2(C_{2-6}$ alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2 , $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2 , $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$

alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3); or an N-oxide thereof; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or a solvate thereof.

In one particular aspect the invention provides a compound of the invention wherein X is O.

5 In a further aspect the invention provides a compound of the invention wherein Y is O.

In a still further aspect the invention provides a compound of the invention wherein Y is CH_2 .

In another aspect R^{24} is hydrogen.

10 In yet another aspect Z is $\text{CHR}^2\text{CO}_2\text{R}^{24}$.

In another aspect R^1 is phenyl optionally substituted with fluorine, chlorine, C_{1-4} alkyl (for example methyl) or C_{1-4} alkoxy (for example methoxy). In another aspect R^1 is phenyl optionally substituted with fluorine, chlorine or C_{1-4} alkyl (for example methyl).

15 In a further aspect R^1 is phenyl optionally substituted (for example with one, two or three) with fluorine, chlorine, C_{1-4} alkyl (for example methyl) or C_{1-4} alkoxy (for example methoxy). In a still further aspect R^1 is phenyl substituted by one, two or three of fluorine, chlorine, methyl or methoxy. For example R^1 is 3,4-dichlorophenyl, 2,4-dichloro-3-methylphenyl, 3,4-dichloro-2-methylphenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 4-chloro-2-methylphenyl or 2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl.

20 In a further aspect R^2 is unsubstituted phenyl, mono-, di- or tri- substituted phenyl, unsubstituted or mono-substituted naphthyl or mono-substituted heterocyclyl, the substituents being chosen from those described above.

In a still further aspect R^2 is oxo substituted heterocyclyl, said heterocyclyl optionally further substituted with one or more substituents chosen from those described
25 above.

In another aspect R^2 is phenyl or heterocyclyl, either of which is optionally substituted by: halo, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, amino, C_{1-4} alkyl (itself optionally substituted by $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ or $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{phenyl}$), C_{1-4} alkoxy, $\text{S}(\text{O})_p\text{R}^4$ (wherein p is 0, 1 or 2 (such as 2)), $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $\text{NHS}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}_2$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ or $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$; and R^4 is C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} hydroxyalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl or C_{3-7} cycloalkyl(C_{1-4} alkyl) (such as cyclopropylmethyl).
30

In a further aspect R^2 is phenyl optionally mono-substituted by: halo, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, amino, C_{1-4} alkyl (itself optionally substituted by $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ or

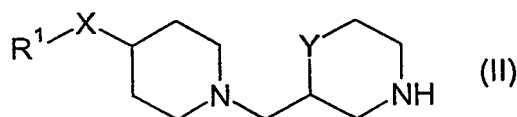
S(O)₂phenyl), C₁₋₄ alkoxy, S(O)_pR⁴ (wherein p is 0, 1 or 2 (such as 2)), C(O)NH₂, NHS(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, S(O)₂NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl) or S(O)₂N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂; and R⁴ is C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ hydroxyalkyl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl or C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl(C₁₋₄ alkyl) (such as cyclopropylmethyl).

5 Heterocyclyl includes thienyl, furanyl or benzofuranyl; for example furanyl monosubstituted by C₁₋₄ alkyl.

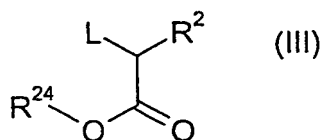
In yet another aspect R² is phenyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, benzyloxy or 9H-carbazylmethyl), naphthyl (optionally substituted by C₁₋₄ alkoxy) or heterocyclyl (optionally substituted by C₁₋₄ alkyl).

10 In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) wherein X is O; Y is O or CH₂; R¹ is phenyl optionally substituted by halogen (for example chlorine) or C₁₋₄ alkyl (for example methyl); and R² is as defined above.

A compound of the invention, wherein Z is CHR²CO₂R²⁴, can be prepared by coupling a compound of formula (II):

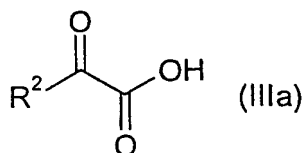


15 with a compound of formula (III):



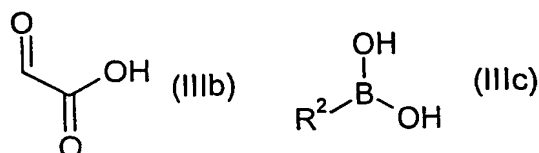
wherein L is a suitable leaving group (for example halogen or C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl) and the coupling can be carried out in a suitable solvent (such as water).

20 Alternatively, a compound of the invention, wherein Z is CHR²CO₂R²⁴, can be prepared by reductive amination of a compound (II) with an ester (such as a C₁₋₆ alkyl ester or a benzyl ester) compound of formula (IIIa):

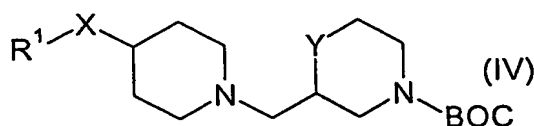


25 in the presence of NaBH(OAc)₃ and acetic acid, followed optionally by removal of the ester group.

Alternatively, a compound of the invention, wherein Z is $\text{CHR}^2\text{CO}_2\text{R}^{24}$, can be prepared by a three component coupling of a compound of formula (II) with compounds of formula (IIIb) and (IIIc):

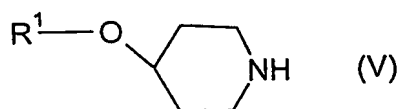


5 A compound of formula (II), where X is CH_2 , may be prepared following methods in WO 00/35877. A compound of formula (II) can be prepared by deprotecting a compound of formula (IV):

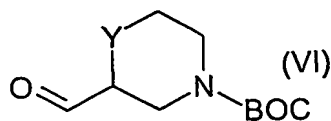


10 for example using trifluoroacetic acid in a suitable solvent (such as dichloromethane) or using a source of hydrogen chloride in a suitable solvent (such as dioxane).

A compound of formula (IV), wherein X is O, can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (V):

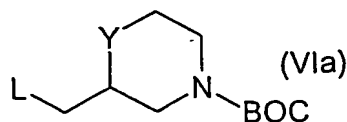


with a compound of formula (VI):



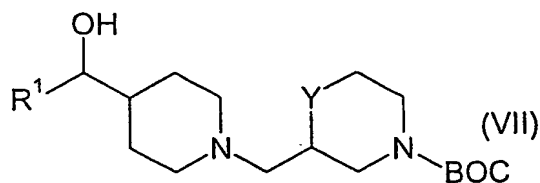
15 in the presence of $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ and acetic acid.

Alternatively, a compound of formula (IV), wherein X is O, can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (V) with a compound of formula (VIa):

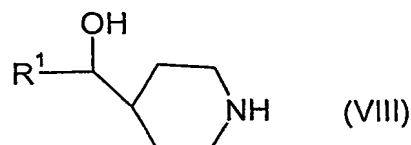


20 where L represents a suitable leaving group, for example mesylate, in the presence of a suitable base, for example, potassium carbonate, in a suitable solvent, such as acetone.

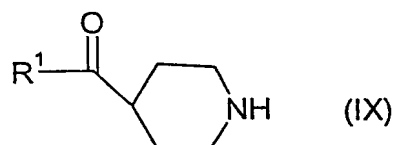
A compound of formula (IV), wherein X is CO or CH_2 , can be prepared by oxidising or reducing a compound of formula (VII):



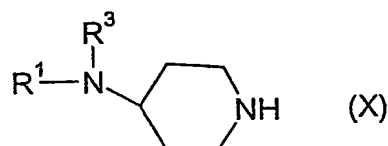
A compound of formula (VII) can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (VIII):



- 5 with a compound of formula (VI) in the presence of $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ and acetic acid. A compound of formula (VIII) can be prepared by reduction of a compound of formula (IX):

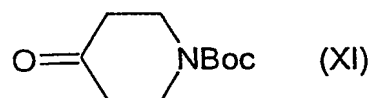


A compound of formula (IV) wherein X is NR^3 can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (X):



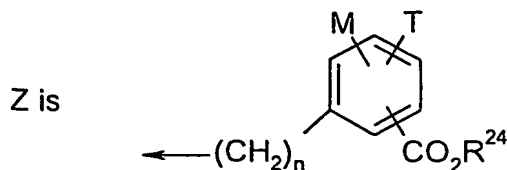
10

with a compound of formula (VI) in the presence of $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ and acetic acid. A compound of formula (X) can be prepared by reacting NHR^1R^3 with a compound of formula (XI):



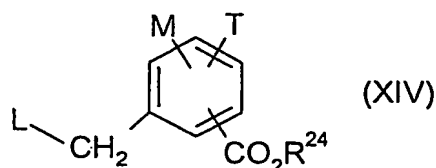
- 15 in the presence of $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ and acetic acid and then deprotecting the piperidine nitrogen {for example using trifluoroacetic acid in a suitable solvent (such as dichloromethane) or using a source of hydrogen chloride in a suitable solvent (such as dioxane)}.

A compound of formula (I) wherein:



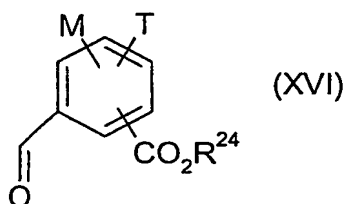
can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (II) with:

when n is 1, a compound of formula (XIV):



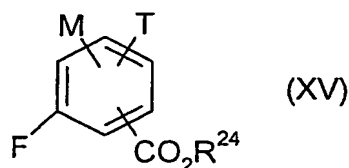
5 wherein L is a leaving group (such as chlorine, bromine or $\text{OS(O)}_2\text{CH}_3$);

when n is 1, a compound of formula (XVI):



under reductive amination conditions (for example using NaBH(OAc)_3 and acetic acid in tetrahydrofuran); and,

10 when n is 0, a compound of formula (XV):



in the presence of potassium carbonate, in a suitable solvent (such as N,N-dimethylformamide) at a suitable temperature (such as in the range 80-110°C).

15 Compounds of the invention where R^{24} is hydrogen may be converted to compounds of the invention where R^{24} is not hydrogen by standard esterification methods well known in the art.

Compounds of the invention where R^{24} is not hydrogen may be converted to compounds of the invention where R^{24} is hydrogen by standard ester hydrolysis methods well known in the art.

20 A compound of formula (VI) or formula (VIa) may be prepared by following methods described in WO 00/35877. Alternatively a compound of formula (VI) or (VIa)

can be prepared by routes described in the literature from the corresponding alcohol (for example: when Y is CH₂ see Tet. Asym., 1992, 3,1049; Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 1997, 7, 1525 and 1998, 8, 1595; and when Y is O see Farmaco. Ed. Sci., 1994, 49, 77; Heterocycles, 1994, 38, 1033 and 1993, 35, 105).

5 Further compounds of the invention can be prepared by adaptation of the routes described above, methods described in the art, or the Examples recited below.

Compounds of formula (V), (VI), (IX) and (XI) can be prepared by using or adapting methods described in the art.

10 In another aspect the present invention provides processes for the preparation of compounds of the invention.

The compounds of the invention have activity as pharmaceuticals, in particular as modulators of chemokine receptor (for example CCR3) activity, and may be used in the treatment of autoimmune, inflammatory, proliferative or hyperproliferative diseases, or immunologically-mediated diseases (including rejection of transplanted organs or tissues and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)).

Examples of these conditions are:

- (1) (the respiratory tract) obstructive diseases of airways including: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (such as irreversible COPD); asthma {such as bronchial, allergic, intrinsic, extrinsic or dust asthma, particularly chronic or inveterate asthma (for example late asthma or airways hyper-responsiveness)}; bronchitis {such as eosinophilic bronchitis}; acute, allergic, atrophic rhinitis or chronic rhinitis including rhinitis caseosa, hypertrophic rhinitis, rhinitis purulenta, rhinitis sicca or rhinitis medicamentosa; membranous rhinitis including croupous, fibrinous or pseudomembranous rhinitis or scrofulous rhinitis; seasonal rhinitis including rhinitis nervosa (hay fever) or vasomotor rhinitis; sarcoidosis; farmer's lung and related diseases; nasal polyposis; fibroid lung, idiopathic interstitial pneumonia, antitussive activity, treatment of chronic cough associated with inflammatory conditions of the airways or iatrogenic induced cough;
- (2) (bone and joints) arthrides including rheumatic, infectious, autoimmune, seronegative spondyloarthropathies (such as ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis or Reiter's disease), Behçet's disease, Sjogren's syndrome or systemic sclerosis;
- (3) (skin and eyes) psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis or other eczematous dermatides, seborrhoetic dermatitis, lichen planus, pemphigus, bullous pemphigus,

epidermolysis bullosa, urticaria, angiodermas, vasculitides erythemas, cutaneous eosinophilias, uveitis, alopecia areata, corneal ulcer or vernal conjunctivitis;

(4) (gastrointestinal tract) Coeliac disease, proctitis, eosinophilic gastro-enteritis, mastocytosis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, irritable bowel disease or food-related allergies which have effects remote from the gut (for example migraine, rhinitis or eczema);

(5) (Allograft rejection) acute and chronic following, for example, transplantation of kidney, heart, liver, lung, bone marrow, skin or cornea; or chronic graft versus host disease; and/or

(6) (other tissues or diseases) Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, atherosclerosis, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), lupus disorders (such as lupus erythematosus or systemic lupus), erythematosus, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, myasthenia gravis, type I diabetes, nephrotic syndrome, eosinophilia fascitis, hyper IgE syndrome, leprosy (such as lepromatous leprosy), periodontal disease, Sezary syndrome, idiopathic thrombocytopenia pupura or disorders of the menstrual cycle.

The compounds of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, are also H1 antagonists (and can, therefore, be used in the treatment of allergic disorders); and may also be used to control a sign and/or symptom of what is commonly referred to as a cold (for example a sign and/or symptom of a common cold or influenza or other associated respiratory virus infection).

According to a further feature of the present invention there is provided a method for treating a chemokine mediated disease state (for example a CCR3 mediated disease state) in a mammal, such as man, suffering from, or at risk of, said disease state, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the formula (I) or (Ia) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof.

According to another feature of the present invention there is provided a method for antagonising H1 in a mammal, such as man, suffering from, or at risk of, an H1 mediated disease state, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the formula (I) or (Ia) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof.

According to yet another feature of the present invention there is provided a method for treating a sign and/or symptom of what is commonly referred to as a cold in a

mammal, such as man, suffering from, or at risk of, said disease state, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the formula (I) or (Ia) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof.

5 The invention also provides a compound of the formula (I) or (Ia), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, for use in therapy.

 In another aspect the invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I) or (Ia), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy (for example modulating chemokine receptor activity
10 (for example CCR3 receptor activity), antagonising H1 or treating a sign and/or symptom of what is commonly referred to as a cold).

 The invention further provides the use of a compound of formula (I) or (Ia), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of:

- 15 (1) (the respiratory tract) obstructive diseases of airways including: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (such as irreversible COPD); asthma {such as bronchial, allergic, intrinsic, extrinsic or dust asthma, particularly chronic or inveterate asthma (for example late asthma or airways hyper-responsiveness)}; bronchitis {such as eosinophilic bronchitis}; acute, allergic, atrophic rhinitis or chronic rhinitis including
20 rhinitis caseosa, hypertrophic rhinitis, rhinitis purulenta, rhinitis sicca or rhinitis medicamentosa; membranous rhinitis including croupous, fibrinous or pseudomembranous rhinitis or scrofulous rhinitis; seasonal rhinitis including rhinitis nervosa (hay fever) or vasomotor rhinitis; sarcoidosis; farmer's lung and related diseases; nasal polyposis; fibroid lung, idiopathic interstitial pneumonia, antitussive
25 activity, treatment of chronic cough associated with inflammatory conditions of the airways or iatrogenic induced cough;
- (2) (bone and joints) arthrides including rheumatic, infectious, autoimmune, seronegative spondyloarthropathies (such as ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis or Reiter's disease), Behcet's disease, Sjogren's syndrome or systemic sclerosis;
- 30 (3) (skin and eyes) psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis or other eczematous dermatides, seborrhoetic dermatitis, lichen planus, pemphigus, bullous pemphigus, epidermolysis bullosa, urticaria, angiodermas, vasculitides erythemas, cutaneous eosinophilias, uveitis, alopecia areata, corneal ulcer or vernal conjunctivitis;

- (4) (gastrointestinal tract) Coeliac disease, proctitis, eosinophilic gastro-enteritis, mastocytosis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, irritable bowel disease or food-related allergies which have effects remote from the gut (for example migraine, rhinitis or eczema);
- 5 (5) (Allograft rejection) acute and chronic following, for example, transplantation of kidney, heart, liver, lung, bone marrow, skin or cornea; or chronic graft versus host disease; and/or
- (6) (other tissues or diseases) Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, atherosclerosis, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), lupus disorders (such as lupus
- 10 erythematosus or systemic lupus), erythematosus, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, myasthenia gravis, type I diabetes, nephrotic syndrome, eosinophilia fascitis, hyper IgE syndrome, leprosy (such as lepromatous leprosy), Peridontal disease, sezary syndrome, idiopathic thrombocytopenia pupura or disorders of the menstrual cycle;

in a mammal (for example man).

- 15 In a further aspect the invention provides a compound of formula (I) or (Ia), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of asthma {such as bronchial, allergic, intrinsic, extrinsic or dust asthma, particularly chronic or inveterate asthma (for example late asthma or airways hyper-responsiveness)); or rhinitis {including acute, allergic, atrophic or chronic rhinitis, such as rhinitis caseosa, hypertrophic rhinitis,
- 20 rhinitis purulenta, rhinitis sicca or rhinitis medicamentosa; membranous rhinitis including croupous, fibrinous or pseudomembranous rhinitis or scrofulous rhinitis; seasonal rhinitis including rhinitis nervosa (hay fever) or vasomotor rhinitis}.

In a still further aspect a compound of formula (I) or (Ia), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is useful in the treatment of asthma.

- 25 The present invention also provides a the use of a compound of formula (I) or (Ia), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of asthma {such as bronchial, allergic, intrinsic, extrinsic or dust asthma, particularly chronic or inveterate asthma (for example late asthma or airways hyper-responsiveness)); or rhinitis {including acute, allergic, atrophic or chronic rhinitis, such as
- 30 rhinitis caseosa, hypertrophic rhinitis, rhinitis purulenta, rhinitis sicca or rhinitis medicamentosa; membranous rhinitis including croupous, fibrinous or pseudomembranous rhinitis or scrofulous rhinitis; seasonal rhinitis including rhinitis nervosa (hay fever) or vasomotor rhinitis}.

In order to use a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof, for the therapeutic treatment of a mammal, such as man, said ingredient is normally formulated in accordance with standard pharmaceutical practice as a pharmaceutical composition. Therefore in another aspect the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of the formula (I) or (Ia), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof (active ingredient), and a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

In a further aspect the present invention provides a process for the preparation of said composition which comprises mixing active ingredient with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier. Depending on the mode of administration, the pharmaceutical composition will, for example, comprise from 0.05 to 99 %w (per cent by weight), such as from 0.05 to 80 %w, for example from 0.10 to 70 %w, and such as from 0.10 to 50 %w, of active ingredient, all percentages by weight being based on total composition.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered in standard manner for the disease condition that it is desired to treat, for example by topical (such as to the lung and/or airways or to the skin), oral, rectal or parenteral administration. For these purposes the compounds of this invention may be formulated by means known in the art. A suitable pharmaceutical composition of this invention is one suitable for oral administration in unit dosage form, for example a tablet or capsule which contains between 0.1mg and 1g of active ingredient.

Each patient may receive, for example, a dose of 0.01mgkg^{-1} to 100mgkg^{-1} , such as in the range of 0.1mgkg^{-1} to 20mgkg^{-1} , of the active ingredient administered, for example, 1 to 4 times per day.

The invention will now be illustrated by the following non-limiting examples in which, unless stated otherwise:

(i) when given, ^1H NMR data is quoted and is in the form of delta values for major diagnostic protons, given in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard, determined at 300MHz or 400MHz using perdeuterio DMSO- D_6

(CD_3SOCD_3) or CDCl_3 as the solvent unless otherwise stated;

(ii) mass spectra (MS) were run with an electron energy of 70 electron volts in the chemical ionisation (CI) mode using a direct exposure probe; where indicated ionisation was effected by electron impact (EI) or fast atom bombardment (FAB); where values for

m/z are given, generally only ions which indicate the parent mass are reported, and unless otherwise stated the mass ion quoted is the positive mass ion - (M+H)⁺;

(iii) the title and sub-title compounds of the examples and methods were named using the Index name program from Advanced Chemistry Development Inc.;

5 (iv) unless stated otherwise, reverse phase HPLC was conducted using a Symmetry™, NovaPak™ or Xerra™ reverse phase silica column; and

(v) the following abbreviations are used:

RT	room temperature
Boc or BOC	tert-butoxycarbonyl
HPLC	high pressure liquid chromatography

DMSO	dimethylsulfoxide
aq	aqueous

10 Preparation 1
(2*S*) 2-[[4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-morpholine (Intermediate 1)

Step a: (2*S*) 1,1-Dimethylethyl 2-[[[(methylsulfonyl)oxy]methyl]-2-(hydroxymethyl)-4-morpholinecarboxylate.

15 To a solution of (2*S*) 1,1-dimethylethyl 2-(hydroxymethyl)-4-morpholinecarboxylate (5.63g) (Heterocycles, 1993, 35, 105) and N-ethyl-N,N-diisopropylamine (9ml) in dichloromethane (200ml) at room temperature was added methanesulfonic anhydride (5.42g). The reaction was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was poured onto saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution and the organics were
20 extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated to give an oil (8.33g). This was used without further purification.

Step b: (2*R*) 1,1-Dimethylethyl 2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholinecarboxylate.

25 To a solution of 4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidine (WO 01/77101; 9.22g) dissolved in acetonitrile (60ml) was added the product of Step (a) (5.53g). The mixture was refluxed for 12 hrs and the solvents were evaporated. Purification by flash chromatography eluting with dichloromethane: methanol: NH₃ (aq) (2:97.9:0.1) gave the sub-title compound as an oil (5.76g).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.47 (9H, s), 1.87 - 1.77 (2H, m), 2.02 - 1.94 (2H, m), 2.39 - 2.30 (2H, m), 2.60 - 2.51 (2H, m), 2.77 - 2.70 (2H, m), 2.95 - 2.89 (1H, m), 3.58 - 3.50 (2H, m), 3.73 - 3.67 (1H, m), 3.96 - 3.81 (2H, m), 4.30 - 4.22 (2H, m), 6.75 (1H, dd), 6.99 (1H, d), 7.30 (1H, d)

5

Step c: (2*S*) 2-[[4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]morpholine.

The product from Step (b) (5.76g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (100ml) and trifluoroacetic acid (40ml) was added. After 16 hours at room temperature the solution was evaporated. The free base was liberated by addition of aqueous NaOH (2M) and
10 extraction with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried with MgSO_4 and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography eluting with dichloromethane: methanol: NH_3 (aq) (8:91.9:0.1) gave the title compound as an oil (3.84g).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.75 - 1.88 (2H, m), 1.92 - 2.04 (2H, m), 2.23 - 2.39 (3H, m), 2.47 - 2.58 (2H, m), 2.72 - 2.93 (5H, m), 3.55 - 3.65 (2H, m), 3.86 - 3.90 (1H, m), 4.22 -
15 4.31 (1H, m), 6.75 (1H, dd), 6.99 (1H, d), 7.30 (1H, d)

Preparation 2

(2*R*) 2-[[4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-morpholine (Intermediate
2).

20 Prepared analogously to the *S* isomer in Preparation 1 starting with the antipodal morpholine in Step a of Preparation 1.

Preparation 3

(2*S*) 2-[[4-(2,4-Dichloro-3-methylphenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-morpholine
25 (Intermediate 3).

Prepared analogously to Preparation 1 starting with the appropriate phenoxypiperidine (WO 01/77101) in Step a of Preparation 1.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.83 - 2.04 (4H, m), 2.25 - 2.60 (8H, m), 2.69 - 2.95 (5H, m), 3.55 - 3.70 (2H, m), 3.86 (1H, d), 4.35 (1H, s), 6.74 (1H, d), 7.18 (1H, d)

30

Preparation 4

(2R) 2-[[4-(2,4-Dichloro-3-methylphenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-morpholine
(Intermediate 4).

Prepared analogously to the S isomer in Preparation 3 starting with the antipodal
5 morpholine in Step a of Preparation 1.

Preparation 5

(2S) 2-[[4-(4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-morpholine
(Intermediate 5).

10 Prepared analogously to the S isomer in Preparation 1 starting with the appropriate
phenoxypiperidine (WO 01/77101) in Step a of Preparation 1.

¹H NMR δ(CDCl₃) 1.70 (4H, s), 1.86 (2H, dd), 1.96 (2H, dd), 2.19 (3H, s), 2.35 -
2.45 (2H, m), 2.67 - 2.77 (2H, m), 2.80 - 2.96 (2H, m), 3.58 - 3.69 (2H, m), 3.85 - 3.92
(1H, m), 4.26 - 4.34 (1H, m), 6.73 (1H, d), 7.08 (2H, td).

15

Preparation 6

(2R) 2-[[4-(4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-morpholine
(Intermediate 6).

Prepared analogously to the S isomer in Preparation 5 starting with the antipodal
20 morpholine in Step a of Preparation 1.

Preparation 7

4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-(3-piperidinylmethyl)-piperidine (Intermediate 7)

25 Step a: 1,1-Dimethylethyl 3-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-1-
piperidinecarboxylate

4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)piperidine (1g) and 1,1-dimethylethyl 3-formyl-1-
piperidinecarboxylate (Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 1998, 8, 1595) were combined in
tetrahydrofuran (4ml) at 0°C, acetic acid (0.25ml) was added and the mixture was stirred
for 10 min, then at RT for 5 min. Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1.25g) was added in two
30 portions and the resulting mixture was stirred for 16h. Sodium hydroxide solution (2M)
was added to neutralise the acid. The mixture was extracted with diethyl ether, the extracts
were dried, filtered and evaporated to give an oil which was chromatographed eluting with

dichloromethane : methanol : aqueous ammonia (97:2:1) to give the subtitle compound (1.63g).

MS $[M+H]^+$ (ES+) 443

1H NMR $\delta(CDCl_3)$ 1.05 - 1.14 (1H, m), 1.46 (1H, s), 1.61 - 1.66 (2H, m), 1.76 - 1.81 (3H, m), 1.92 - 1.98 (2H, m), 2.11 - 2.29 (4H, m), 2.62 - 2.81 (3H, m), 3.90 - 4.04 (2H, m), 4.21 - 4.27 (1H, m), 6.75 (1H, dd), 6.99 (1H, d), 7.30 (1H, d)

Step b: 4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-(piperidin-3-ylmethyl)piperidine

1,1-Dimethylethyl 3-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-1-piperidinecarboxylate (1.63g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (30ml) and trifluoroacetic acid (10ml) was added. The mixture was stirred for 3h, then concentrated. The residue was neutralised with sodium hydroxide solution (2M) and extracted with ethyl acetate thrice. The extracts were dried, filtered and evaporated to give the title compound (1.06g).

1H NMR $\delta(CDCl_3)$ 0.99 - 1.08 (1H, m), 1.45 - 1.56 (1H, m), 1.67 - 1.84 (5H, m), 1.94 (2H, s), 2.10 - 2.35 (6H, m), 2.54 - 2.71 (3H, m), 3.05 (1H, d), 3.19 (1H, d), 4.22 - 4.26 (1H, m), 6.73 - 6.77 (1H, m), 6.98 - 7.00 (1H, m), 7.27 - 7.32 (1H, m)

Examples 1 & 2

This Example illustrates the preparation of ($\alpha^4S,2R$)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -phenyl-4-morpholineacetic acid and ($\alpha^4R,2R$)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -phenyl-4-morpholineacetic acid.

To a solution of (2S) 2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-morpholine (0.300g) in acetonitrile (3ml) was added phenylboronic acid (0.106g) and oxoacetic acid (0.08ml). The mixture was heated for 4 minutes at 120°C using microwaves at 50 Watts. The solvent was removed by evaporation and the product as two diastereoisomers was purified using reverse phase HPLC (25% MeCN/75% NH_3 aq (0.1%)) to give the title compounds as white solids (0.048g and 0.044g).

Faster eluting isomer

MS: ES(+ve): 479 (M+H)

1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 1.67 - 1.74 (3H, m), 1.83 - 1.97 (2H, m), 2.08 - 2.18 (1H, m), 2.44 - 2.51 (1H, m), 2.73 - 2.88 (4H, m), 2.91 - 3.03 (2H, m), 3.30 - 3.37 (1H, m), 3.64 - 3.74 (2H, m), 3.76 - 3.80 (1H, m), 4.08 - 4.20 (2H, m), 6.62 - 6.67 (1H, m), 6.87 - 6.91 (1H, m), 7.21 - 7.34 (4H, m), 7.49 - 7.56 (2H, m).

Slower eluting isomer

MS: ES(+ve): 479 (M+H)

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.72 - 1.85 (3H, m), 1.87 - 1.98 (3H, m), 2.37 - 2.48 (2H, m),
2.57 - 2.65 (3H, m), 2.68 - 2.85 (4H, m), 3.70 - 3.80 (1H, m), 3.95 - 4.04 (2H, m), 4.20 -
5 4.29 (1H, m), 6.65 - 6.72 (1H, m), 6.90 - 6.95 (1H, m), 7.23 - 7.33 (4H, m), 7.39 - 7.44
(2H, m)

Examples 3 & 4

This Example illustrates the preparation of (α⁴S,2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-
10 piperidinyl]methyl]-α-phenyl-4-morpholineacetic acid and (2S)-((2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-
dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]methyl}morpholin-4-yl)(phenyl)acetic acid(α⁴R,2S)-2-[[4-
(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-phenyl-4-morpholineacetic acid.

To a solution of (2R) 2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-
morpholine (0.345g) in acetonitrile (3ml) was added phenylboronic acid (0.122g) and
15 oxoacetic acid (0.3ml). The mixture was heated for 5 minutes at 100°C using microwaves
at 50 Watts. The solvent was removed by evaporation and the product as two
diastereoisomers was purified using reverse phase HPLC (25% MeCN/75% NH₃ aq
(0.1%)) to give the title compounds as white solids (0.048g and 0.044g).

20 Faster eluting isomer

MS: ES(+ve): 479 (M+H)

¹H NMR δ(CD₃OD) 1.25 - 1.35 (1H, m), 1.70 - 1.81 (2H, m), 1.95 - 2.03 (2H, m),
2.32 (2H, dd), 2.36 - 2.44 (3H, m), 2.52 (1H, d), 2.72 - 2.86 (2H, m), 3.09 - 3.18 (1H, m),
3.58 - 3.62 (1H, m), 3.61 - 3.68 (1H, m), 3.68 - 3.75 (1H, m), 3.87 - 3.97 (1H, m), 4.32 -
25 4.43 (1H, m), 6.88 (1H, dd), 7.09 (1H, d), 7.21 - 7.30 (3H, m), 7.37 (1H, d), 7.52 (2H, d).

Slower eluting isomer

MS: ES(+ve): 479 (M+H)

¹H NMR δ(CD₃OD) 1.29 - 1.38 (1H, m), 1.64 (1H, t), 1.69 - 1.79 (2H, m), 1.92 -
30 2.00 (2H, m), 2.17 (1H, dd), 2.22 (1H, dd), 2.32 - 2.39 (1H, m), 2.43 (1H, dd), 2.52 (1H,
d), 2.68 - 2.78 (2H, m), 3.13 (1H, d), 3.65 (1H, s), 3.74 - 3.81 (1H, m), 3.82 - 3.89 (2H, m),
4.32 - 4.42 (1H, m), 6.89 (1H, dd), 7.09 (1H, d), 7.25 - 7.35 (3H, m), 7.39 (1H, d), 7.56
(2H, d).

Examples 5 and 6

This Example illustrates the preparation of 3-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-alpha-phenyl-1-piperidineacetic acid.

5 To a solution of 4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-(piperidin-3-ylmethyl)piperidine (1.0g) in ethanol (5ml) was added phenylboronic acid (0.36g) and oxoacetic acid (0.45ml 50% solution in water). The mixture was heated to 100°C for 6 minutes using microwaves at 50 Watts. The crude reaction mixture was diluted with methanol and purified by reverse phase HPLC eluting with an acetonitrile ammonium acetate mixture. Gradient from 75% aqueous / 25% acetonitrile to 5% aqueous / 95% acetonitrile. This gave a mixture of diastereoisomers which were separated by reverse phase HPLC eluting with an acetonitrile ammonium acetate mixture. Gradient from 95% aqueous / 5% acetonitrile to 50% aqueous / 50% acetonitrile.

15 First eluting diastereoisomer

MS: APCI(+ve): 477 (M+H)

¹H NMR δ (CD₃OD plus 1 drop NaOD) 1.53 - 1.63 (2H, m), 1.69 - 1.85 (5H, m), 1.90 - 2.08 (4H, m), 2.18 - 2.38 (4H, m), 2.58 - 2.80 (3H, m), 3.18 - 3.27 (1H, m), 3.64 (1H, s), 4.33 - 4.46 (1H, m), 6.89 (1H, dd), 7.09 (1H, d), 7.20 - 7.30 (3H, m), 7.38 (1H, d), 7.54 (2H, d).

Second eluting diastereoisomer

MS: APCI(+ve): 477 (M+H)

25 ¹H NMR δ (CD₃OD plus 1 drop NaOD) 1.31 - 1.42 (1H, m), 1.56 - 2.25 (14H, m), 2.52 - 2.67 (2H, m), 2.76 - 2.83 (1H, m), 3.19 - 3.25 (1H, m), 3.64 (1H, s), 4.26 - 4.37 (1H, m), 6.83 - 6.88 (1H, m), 7.05 (1H, d), 7.22 - 7.32 (3H, m), 7.37 (1H, d), 7.53 (2H, d).

Examples 7 - 12 were prepared by similar methods to Examples 1-6 using the appropriate intermediate (preparations 2-6)

Example	Name	¹ H NMR	M+H
7	2-[[4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-alpha-phenyl-, (2R)-4-morpholineacetic acid	$\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 1.80 - 2.01 (4H, m), 2.08 - 2.18 (2H, m), 2.15 (3H, s), 2.42 - 2.51 (1H, m), 2.62 - 2.71 (1H, m), 2.74 - 3.07 (4H, m), 3.08 - 3.31 (2H, m), 3.64 - 3.81 (3H, m), 4.04 - 4.10 (1H, m), 4.15 - 4.24 (1H, m), 4.26 - 4.34 (1H, m), 6.62 (1H, dd), 7.06 (1H, dd), 7.10 (1H, d), 7.22 - 7.33 (3H, m), 7.41 (1H, d), 7.50 - 7.53 (1H, m)	459/461
8	2-[[4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-alpha-phenyl-, (2S)-4-morpholineacetic acid	$\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 1.80 - 2.00 (4H, m), 2.07 - 2.19 (2H, m), 2.15 (3H, s), 2.41 - 2.54 (1H, m), 2.60 - 3.31 (6H, m), 3.65 - 3.79 (3H, m), 4.02 - 4.11 (1H, m), 4.15 - 4.24 (1H, m), 4.26 - 4.34 (1H, m), 6.62 (1H, t), 7.06 (1H, dd), 7.10 (1H, d), 7.22 - 7.34 (3H, m), 7.39 - 7.44 (1H, m), 7.49 - 7.55 (1H, m)	459/461
9	2-[[4-(2,4-dichloro-3-methylphenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-alpha-phenyl-, (2R)-4-morpholineacetic acid	$\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 1.59 - 2.01 (5H, m), 2.19 (1H, t), 2.41 - 2.51 (4H, m), 2.89 - 3.03 (4H, m), 3.17 - 3.30 (2H, m), 3.34 - 3.42 (2H, m), 3.68 - 3.80 (2H, m), 4.17 - 4.32 (2H, m), 6.60 (1H, d), 7.17 (1H, d), 7.21 - 7.33 (3H, m), 7.50 - 7.56 (2H, m)	493/495
10	2-[[4-(2,4-dichloro-3-methylphenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-alpha-phenyl-, (2R)-4-morpholineacetic acid	$\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 1.78 - 2.07 (5H, m), 2.30 - 2.41 (1H, m), 2.45 (3H, s), 2.56 - 2.89 (4H, m), 3.03 - 3.42 (4H, m), 3.66 - 3.79 (2H, m), 3.92 - 4.05 (2H, m), 4.34 (1H, s), 6.67 (1H, d), 7.18 (1H, d), 7.21 - 7.27 (3H, m), 7.36 - 7.43 (2H, m)	493/495

11	2-[[4-(2,4-dichloro-3-methylphenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-alpha-phenyl-, (2S)-4-morpholineacetic acid	$\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 1.70 - 1.83 (2H, m), 1.88 - 1.99 (2H, m), 2.19 (1H, t), 2.42 - 2.52 (4H, m), 2.90 - 3.00 (4H, m), 3.13 - 3.47 (5H, m), 3.69 - 3.78 (3H, m), 4.19 - 4.31 (2H, m), 6.59 (1H, d), 7.17 (1H, d), 7.23 - 7.33 (3H, m), 7.55 (2H, d)	493/495
12	2-[[4-(2,4-dichloro-3-methylphenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-alpha-phenyl-, (2S)-4-morpholineacetic acid	$\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 1.80 - 2.07 (4H, m), 2.14 - 2.14 (1H, m), 2.41 - 2.52 (3H, m), 2.66 - 3.54 (10H, m), 3.67 - 3.79 (2H, m), 4.04 - 4.14 (2H, m), 4.34 - 4.43 (1H, m), 6.66 (1H, d), 7.19 (1H, d), 7.24 - 7.31 (4H, m), 7.39 - 7.45 (1H, m)	493/495

Example 13

This Example illustrates the preparation of 2-[[4-(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholinyl]methyl]-benzoic acid

2-[[4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-(2S)-morpholine (0.58g), 2-carboxybenzaldehyde (0.30g) and acetic acid (0.5ml) were added to tetrahydrofuran (3ml) and stirred at room temperature for 5 min. The reaction mixture was then treated with sodium triacetoxyborohydride (0.53g) and stirring continued overnight. The crude reaction mixture was filtered, diluted with methanol (1ml) and purified by reverse phase HPLC (eluent 0.1% aqueous ammonium acetate and acetonitrile, gradient, 95% aqueous - 50% aqueous) to give the title compound as a white solid (0.15g).

MS $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ (ES-) 477/479

^1H NMR $\delta(\text{CD}_3\text{OD})$ 1.59 - 1.73 (2H, m), 1.74 - 1.93 (3H, m), 2.08 (1H, d), 2.18 - 2.42 (4H, m), 2.57 - 2.71 (4H, m), 3.54 (1H, d), 3.62 - 3.74 (4H, m), 4.23 - 4.32 (1H, m), 6.78 (1H, dd), 6.98 (1H, d), 7.08 - 7.19 (2H, m), 7.26 - 7.36 (3H, m)

Example 14

This Example illustrates the preparation of methyl 2-[(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholinyl]-benzoate

2-[[4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-(2S)-morpholine (0.2g), methyl 2-fluorobenzoate (0.09g) and potassium carbonate (0.12g) were added to

dimethylformamide (1ml) and the mixture was heated at 100°C overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into water and product was extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate was washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated by evaporation under reduced pressure to give crude product. This was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 2% methanol, 0.1% triethylamine in dichloromethane to give the title compound (0.06g).

MS [M+H]⁺ (ES+) 477/479

Example 15

This Example illustrates the preparation of 2-[(2*R*)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholinyl]-benzoic acid

2-[(2*R*)-2-[[4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholinyl]-methyl benzoate (0.06g) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (1ml) and treated with potassium trimethylsilanolate (0.02g). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The crude reaction mixture was diluted with methanol (1ml), acidified to pH 5 by addition of acetic acid and purified by reverse phase HPLC (eluent 0.1% aqueous ammonium acetate and acetonitrile, gradient, 95% aqueous – 5% aqueous) to give the title compound as a white solid (0.02g).

MS [M-H]⁻ (ES-) 463/465

¹H NMR δ(CD₃OD) 1.73 - 1.85 (2H, m), 1.91 - 2.04 (2H, m), 2.56 - 2.76 (5H, m), 2.86 - 2.96 (3H, m), 3.04 - 3.18 (2H, m), 3.76 (1H, td), 3.87 - 3.96 (2H, m), 4.35 - 4.44 (1H, m), 6.81 (1H, dd), 7.01 - 7.07 (2H, m), 7.13 (1H, d), 7.27 - 7.34 (2H, m), 7.58 (1H, dd)

Examples 16-55 are examples of compounds of formula (I) and were prepared by the following general method:

To a solution of (2*R*)-2-{[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]methyl}morpholine or (2*S*)-2-{[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]methyl}morpholine as appropriate (2.8mg) in dimethylacetamide (0.05ml) was added the appropriate boronic acid (1 molar equivalent in 0.07ml dimethylacetamide) and oxoacetic acid (1 molar equivalent of a 50% aqueous solution in 0.01ml dimethylacetamide). The mixture was heated to 100°C for 6 minutes using microwaves at 300 Watts. Purification using reverse phase HPLC (with a gradient 0.1% aqueous formic acid : acetonitrile 90:10 to 35:65) gave the compounds of Examples 16-55.

Example	Name	(M+H) ⁺
16	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(6-methoxy-2-naphthalenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	559
17	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	509
18	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(4-methylphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	493
19	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(2-thienyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	485
20	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(3-thienyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	485
21	(2S)- α -(2-benzofuranyl)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	519
22	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(2-methoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	509
23	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(3-fluoro-4-propoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	555
24	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -[4-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)phenyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	551
25	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	585
26	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(5-methyl-2-furanyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	483
27	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	569
28	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(2,6-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	539
29	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	539

30	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(2-furanyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	469
31	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	539
32	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(4-ethylphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	507
33	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	495
34	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	535
35	(2S)- α -[4-(9H-carbazol-9-ylmethyl)phenyl]-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	658
36	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(6-methoxy-2-naphthalenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	559
37	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	509
38	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(4-methylphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	493
39	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(2-thienyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	485
40	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(3-thienyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	485
41	(2R)- α -(2-benzofuranyl)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	519
42	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(2-methoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	509
43	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(3-fluoro-4-propoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	555
44	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -[4-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)phenyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	551

45	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	585
46	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(5-methyl-2-furanyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	483
47	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	569
48	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(2,6-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	539
49	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	539
50	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(2-furanyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	469
51	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	539
52	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(4-ethylphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	507
53	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -(4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	495
54	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]- α -[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	535
55	(2R)- α -[4-(9H-carbazol-9-ylmethyl)phenyl]-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	658

Example 56

Pharmacological Analysis: Calcium flux [Ca^{2+}]_i assay

5 Human eosinophils

Human eosinophils were isolated from EDTA anticoagulated peripheral blood as previously described (Hansel et al., *J. Immunol. Methods*, 1991, 145, 105-110). The cells were resuspended ($5 \times 10^6 \text{ ml}^{-1}$) and loaded with $5 \mu\text{M}$ FLUO-3/AM + Pluronic F127

$2.2 \mu\text{l/ml}$ (Molecular Probes) in low potassium solution (LKS; NaCl 118mM, MgSO_4

10 0.8mM, glucose 5.5mM, Na_2CO_3 8.5mM, KCl 5mM, HEPES 20mM, CaCl_2 1.8mM, BSA

0.1%, pH 7.4) for one hour at room temperature. After loading, cells were centrifuged at 200g for 5min and resuspended in LKS at $2.5 \times 10^6 \text{ ml}^{-1}$. The cells were then transferred to 96 well FLIPr plates (Poly-D-Lysine plates from Becton Dickinson pre-incubated with $5 \mu\text{M}$ fibronectin for two hours) at $25 \mu\text{l/well}$. The plate was centrifuged at 200g for 5min and the cells were washed twice with LKS ($200 \mu\text{l}$; room temperature).

A compound of the Examples was pre-dissolved in DMSO and added to a final concentration of 0.1%(v/v) DMSO. Assays were initiated by the addition of an A_{50} concentration of eotaxin and the transient increase in fluo-3 fluorescence ($I_{\text{Ex}} = 490\text{nm}$ and $I_{\text{Em}} = 520\text{nm}$) monitored using a FLIPR (Fluorometric Imaging Plate Reader, Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, U.S.A.).

Example 57

Human eosinophil chemotaxis

Human eosinophils were isolated from EDTA anticoagulated peripheral blood as previously described (Hansel et al., *J. Immunol. Methods*, 1991, 145, 105-110). The cells were resuspended at $10 \times 10^6 \text{ ml}^{-1}$ in RPMI containing 200 IU/ml penicillin, $200 \mu\text{g/ml}$ streptomycin sulphate and supplemented with 10% HIFCS, at room temperature.

Eosinophils ($700 \mu\text{l}$) were pre-incubated for 15 mins at 37°C with $7 \mu\text{l}$ of either vehicle or compound (100x required final concentration in 10% DMSO). The chemotaxis plate (ChemoTx, $3 \mu\text{m}$ pore, Neuroprobe) was loaded by adding $28 \mu\text{l}$ of a concentration of eotaxin (0.1 to 100nM) containing a concentration of a compound according to the Examples or solvent to the lower wells of the chemotaxis plate. The filter was then placed over the wells and $25 \mu\text{l}$ of eosinophil suspension were added to the top of the filter. The plate was incubated for 1 hr at 37°C in a humidified incubator with a 95% air/5% CO_2 atmosphere to allow chemotaxis.

The medium, containing cells that had not migrated, was carefully aspirated from above the filter and discarded. The filter was washed once with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 5 mM EDTA to remove any adherent cells. Cells that had migrated through the filter were pelleted by centrifugation ($300 \times \text{g}$ for 5 mins at room temperature) and the filter removed and the supernatant transferred to each well of a 96-well plate (Costar). The pelleted cells were lysed by the addition of $28 \mu\text{l}$ of PBS containing 0.5% Triton x100 followed by two cycles of freeze/thawing. The cell lysate was then added to the supernatant. The number of eosinophils migrating was quantified according to the

method of Strath et al., *J. Immunol. Methods*, 1985, 83, 209 by measuring eosinophil peroxidase activity in the supernatant.

Compounds of the Examples were found to be antagonists of the eotaxin mediated human eosinophil chemotaxis.

Example	% Inhibition (3 nM Human Eotaxin)
2	96.4
5	96.9

Example 58

Guinea-pig isolated trachea

(See for example, Harrison, R.W.S., Carswell, H. & Young, J.M. (1984) *European J. Pharmacol.*, 106, 405-409.)

Male albino Dunkin-Hartley guinea-pigs (250g) were killed by cervical dislocation and the whole trachea removed. After clearing the adherent connective tissue, the trachea was cut into six ring segments each three cartilage bands wide and then suspended in 20ml organ baths containing Krebs-Henseleit solution of the following composition (mM): NaCl 117.6, NaH₂PO₄ 0.9, NaHCO₃ 25.0, MgSO₄ 1.2, KCl 5.4, CaCl₂ 2.6 and glucose 11.1. The buffer was maintained at 37°C and gassed with 5% CO₂ in oxygen. Indomethacin (2.8µM) was added to the Krebs solution to prevent development of smooth muscle tone due to the synthesis of cyclo-oxygenase products. The tracheal rings were suspended between two parallel tungsten wire hooks, one attached to an Ormed beam isometric force transducer and the other to a stationary support in the organ bath. Changes in isometric force were recorded on 2-channel Sekonic flat bed chart recorders.

Experimental protocols

At the beginning of each experiment a force of 1g was applied to the tissues and this was reinstated over a 60 minute equilibration period until a steady resting tone was achieved. Subsequently, a cumulative histamine concentration effect (E/[A]) curve was constructed at 0.5 log₁₀ unit increments, in each tissue. The tissues were then washed and approximately 30 minutes later, test compound or vehicle (20% DMSO) was added. Following an incubation period of 60 minutes a second E/[A] curve was performed to histamine.

Contraction responses were recorded as a percentage of the first curve maximum.

Data analysis

Experimental E/[A] curve data were analysed for the purposes of estimating the potencies ($p[A_{50}]$ values) of histamine in the absence and presence of the test compound. Affinity (pA_2) values of test compounds were subsequently calculated using the following equation:

$$\log(r-1) = \log[B] + pA_2$$

where $r = [A]_{50}$ in presence of test compound/ $[A]_{50}$ in absence of antagonist and $[B]$ is the concentration of test compound. Compounds of the Examples were found to be H1 antagonists.

Example 59

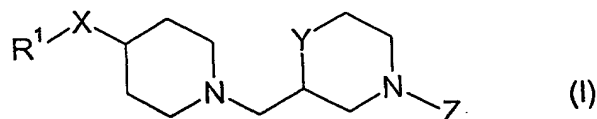
Histamine H1 receptor binding activity of compounds of the invention was assessed by competition displacement of 1nM $[3H]$ -pyrilamine (Amersham, Bucks, Product code TRK 608, specific activity 30Ci/mmol) to 2 μ g membranes prepared from recombinant CHO-K1 cells expressing the human H1 receptor (Euroscreen SA, Brussels, Belgium, product code ES-390-M) in assay buffer (50mM Tris pH 7.4 containing 2mM $MgCl_2$, 250mM sucrose and 100mM NaCl) for 1 hour at room temperature.

The following compounds of the invention gave inhibition of $[3H]$ pyrilamine binding:

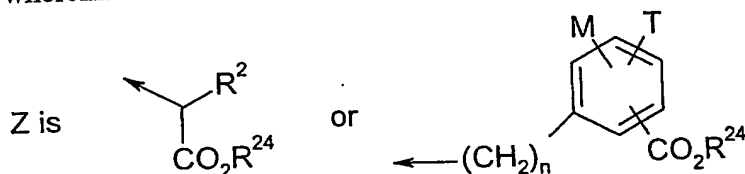
Example	H1 antagonism pK_i
1	7.1
2	6.9
5	7.2
6	7.3
7	6.2
8	6.9
9	6.5
10	6.1
11	6.6
12	7.5
13	7.5
15	7.6

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I):



5 wherein:



n is 0 or 1;

X is CH₂, C(O), O, S, S(O), S(O)₂ or NR³;

Y is O or CH₂;

10 R¹ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl or heterocyclyl;

R² is C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl {optionally substituted by C₁₋₄ alkyl, aryl or oxo}, C₃₋₇ cycloalkenyl {optionally substituted by oxo, C₁₋₆ alkyl or aryl}, aryl or heterocyclyl;

wherein the foregoing aryl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted by:

15 halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, oxo, S(O)_pR⁴, OC(O)NR⁵R⁶, NR⁷R⁸, NR⁹C(O)R¹⁰, NR¹¹C(O)NR¹²R¹³, S(O)₂NR¹⁴R¹⁵, NR¹⁶S(O)₂R¹⁷, C(O)NR¹⁸R¹⁹, C(O)R²⁰, CO₂R²¹, NR²²CO₂R²³, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy(C₁₋₆)alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy(C₁₋₆)alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, C₁₋₆ haloalkylthio, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₃₋₁₀ cycloalkyl (itself optionally substituted by C₁₋₄ alkyl or oxo), methylenedioxy, difluoromethylenedioxy, phenyl, phenyl(C₁₋₄)alkyl, phenoxy, 20 phenylthio, phenyl(C₁₋₄)alkoxy, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl(C₁₋₄)alkyl, heterocycliloxy or heterocyclyl(C₁₋₄)alkoxy; wherein any of the immediately foregoing phenyl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, nitro, S(O)_q(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, cyano, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join 25 to form a ring as described for R⁵ and R⁶ below), CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHC(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHS(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CF₃ or OCF₃;

M and T are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, oxo, $S(O)_p R^4$, $OC(O)NR^5 R^6$, $NR^7 R^8$, $NR^9 C(O)R^{10}$, $NR^{11} C(O)NR^{12} R^{13}$, $S(O)_2 NR^{14} R^{15}$, $NR^{16} S(O)_2 R^{17}$, $C(O)NR^{18} R^{19}$, $C(O)R^{20}$, $CO_2 R^{21}$, $NR^{22} CO_2 R^{23}$, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkoxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkylthio, C_{1-6} haloalkylthio, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{3-10} cycloalkyl (itself optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl or oxo), methylenedioxy, difluoromethylenedioxy, phenyl, phenyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, phenyl(C_{1-4})alkoxy, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, heterocyclyloxy or heterocyclyl(C_{1-4})alkoxy; wherein any of the immediately foregoing phenyl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, nitro, $S(O)_q (C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2 NH_2$, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), $CO_2 H$, $CO_2 (C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2 (C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3 ;

p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;

R^3 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{18} , R^{19} , R^{20} , R^{21} and R^{22} are, independently, hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_{3-10} cycloalkyl), $CH_2(C_{2-6}$ alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2 , $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), $S(O)_2 (C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2 NH_2$, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), $CO_2 H$, $CO_2 (C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2 (C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2 , $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), $S(O)_2 (C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2 NH_2$, $S(O)_2 NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2 N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), $CO_2 H$, $CO_2 (C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2 (C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3); alternatively $NR^5 R^6$, $NR^7 R^8$, $NR^{12} R^{13}$, $NR^{14} R^{15}$, $NR^{18} R^{19}$, may, independently, form a 4-7 membered heterocyclic ring, azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, azepine,

1,4-morpholine or 1,4-piperazine, the latter optionally substituted by C₁₋₄ alkyl on the distal nitrogen;

R⁴, R¹⁷ and R²³ are, independently, C₁₋₆ alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or C₃₋₁₀ cycloalkyl), CH₂(C₂₋₆ alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH₂, NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R⁵ and R⁶ above), S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, S(O)₂NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R⁵ and R⁶ above), cyano, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R⁵ and R⁶ above), CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHC(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHS(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CF₃ or OCF₃) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH₂, NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R⁵ and R⁶ above), S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, S(O)₂NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R⁵ and R⁶ above), cyano, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R⁵ and R⁶ above), CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHC(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHS(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CF₃ or OCF₃);

R²⁴ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl or benzyl; or an N-oxide thereof; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or a solvate thereof.

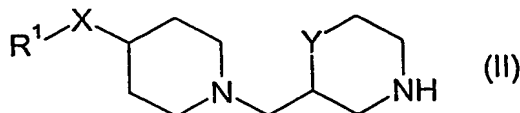
2. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 wherein X is O.

3. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein Y is O.

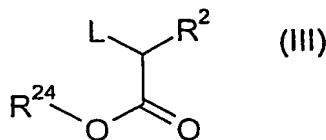
4. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein Y is CH₂.

5. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein R²⁴ is hydrogen.

6. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 wherein R^1 is phenyl optionally substituted with fluorine, chlorine or C_{1-4} alkyl.
7. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 wherein R^2 is phenyl or heterocyclyl, either of which is optionally substituted by: halo, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, amino, C_{1-4} alkyl (itself optionally substituted by $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) or $S(O)_2$ phenyl), C_{1-4} alkoxy, $S(O)_pR^4$ (wherein p is 0, 1 or 2), $C(O)NH_2$, $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) or $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$; and R^4 is C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} hydroxyalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl or C_{3-7} cycloalkyl(C_{1-4} alkyl).
8. A process for preparing a compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, the process comprising:
- A. when Z is $CHR^2CO_2R^{24}$:
- i. coupling a compound of formula (II):

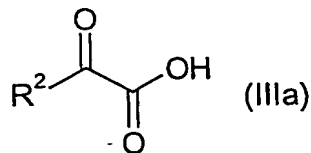


with a compound of formula (III):



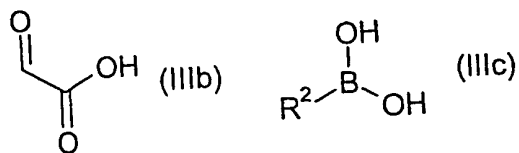
wherein L is a suitable leaving group, in a suitable solvent; or,

- ii. reductive amination of a compound (II) with an ester compound of formula (IIIa):

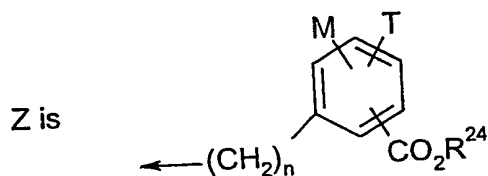


in the presence of $NaBH(OAc)_3$ and acetic acid, followed optionally by removal of the ester group; or

- iii. a three component coupling of a compound of formula (II) with compounds of formula (IIIb) and (IIIc):

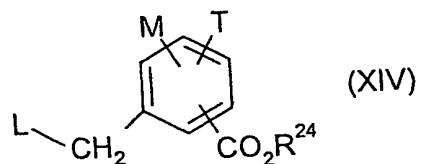


B. when



5

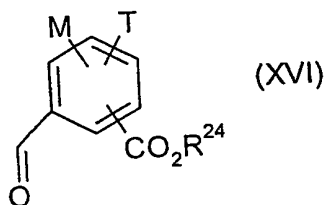
- a. when n is 1, reacting a compound of formula (II) with a compound of formula (XIV):



wherein L is a leaving group;

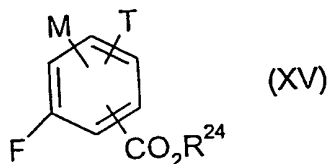
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- b. when n is 1, reacting a compound of formula (II) with a compound of formula (XVI):



under reductive amination conditions; and,

- c. when n is 0, reacting a compound of formula (II) with a compound of formula (XV):



15

in the presence of potassium carbonate, in a suitable solvent at a suitable temperature.

9. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.
- 5 10. A compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, for use in therapy.
11. A compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in
10 therapy.
12. A method of treating a chemokine mediated disease state in a mammal suffering from, or at risk of, said disease, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of
15 formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 03/00443

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: C07D 211/06, C07D 413/06, C07D 413/14, A61K 31/445, A61P 37/00, A61P 11/06, A61P 31/16

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: C07D, A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-INTERNAL, WPI DATA, PAJ, CHEM, ABS DATA

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 0035877 A1 (DU PONT PHARMACEUTICALS COMPANY), 22 June 2000 (22.06.00), the claims --	1-12
A	WO 9508535 A1 (THE BOOTS COMPANY PLC), 30 March 1995 (30.03.95), page 10, line 28, the claims --	1-12
A	WO 9641631 A1 (ELI LILLY AND COMPANY), 27 December 1996 (27.12.96), page 16, line 19 - page 17, line 21 --	1-12

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 May 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

16-06-2003

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 03/00443

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 9310091 A2 (GLAXO GROUP LIMITED), 27 May 1993 (27.05.93), RN 150072-09-6, page 69, line 24 - line 25; page 54, line 14 - line 22 --	1-12
A	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no. 1988:630911, Document no. 109:230911, Lehmann, Jochen et al: "Lactones. XVIII. Synthesis of lactone-bridged 1,1-diarylpropanamines"; & Arch. Pharm. (Weinheim, Ger.) (1988), 321(8), 443-5 -- -----	1-12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE03/00443

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 12
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
see next sheet
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Claim 12 relates to methods of treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or by therapy or diagnostic methods practised on the human or animal body (Rule 39.1(iv)). Nevertheless, a search has been executed for this claim. The search has been based on the alleged effects of the compounds or compositions. These alleged effects must be well defined diseases or conditions. The expression "a chemokine mediated disease state" may relate to a number of different disorders and conditions, which can not be clearly defined by this expression. Thus, the search has mainly been restricted to the diseases mentioned in the description on pages 13 to 16.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

29/04/03

International application No.

PCT/SE 03/00443

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO	0035877	A1	22/06/00	AU	2056800 A	03/07/00
				CA	2347912 A	22/06/00
				EP	1140834 A	10/10/01
				US	6036057 A	14/03/00
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				US	2002119980 A	29/08/02
WO	9508535	A1	30/03/95	AU	7697394 A	10/04/95
				DE	69404158 D,T	30/10/97
				EP	0720602 A,B	10/07/96
				GB	9319534 D	00/00/00
				IL	111016 D	00/00/00
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				ZA	9407331 A	22/03/95
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				EP	0747055 A	11/12/96
WO	9310091	A2	27/05/93	AP	330 A	30/03/94
				AP	9200447 D	00/00/00
				AU	2915892 A	15/06/93
				CN	1073169 A	16/06/93
				EP	0542363 A	19/05/93
				EP	0612313 A	31/08/94
				GB	9124221 D	00/00/00
				IL	103746 D	00/00/00
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				MX	9206541 A	01/04/93
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				GB	9201052 D	00/00/00
				JP	7502071 T	02/03/95
				NO	934529 A	10/12/93
				US	5516586 A	14/05/96